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MALTBY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL



ANNUAL REPORT

of the
Medical Officer of Health
for the year 1954



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Maltby Urban District Council

Members of the Public Health Committee

Chairman:
Councillor Mrs. E. Jones

Councillors:

W. Bennison	J. Jowett
H. Bullement	J. Layden
T. Cheetham	H. Logan
H. Cooke	P. E. Moran
C. Edge	A. E. Sawyer
T. W. McLean	J. Tose
F. Jerram	R. Tose

Medical Officer of Health—Dr. J. M. Watt

Deputy Medical Officer of Health: Dr. A. P. Gorrie

Assistant County Medical Officer: Dr. M. J. Hallinan (Appointed 1:3:55)

Assistant County Medical Officer: Dr. E. P. Griffiths (Terminated 31:3:55)

Senior Sanitary Inspector: Mr. R. Oddy

Additional Sanitary Inspector: Mr. M. Hepples

Chairman of the Council: Mr. F. Jerram

Divisional Health Office: “Edenthorpe,” Grove Road, Rotherham

MALTBY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT 1954

Comments.

Maltby has figured, with great consistency and for many years, in the West Riding County's black list of areas showing a high loss of infant lives. There is, therefore, much satisfaction in finding the district this year among the areas with the lowest infant mortality. This change has come about after many disappointments and much struggling, but it seems to me to be so important that I have included a long table in the report to explain it all in detail. Just to prove that the record is a genuine one and that infant deaths have not been concealed among stillbirths, reference should be made to the persistently low stillbirth-rates which have always been found in the district.

These low infant death-rates certainly mean better child care, less sickness among babies and many better developed and stronger children. They are proof of the success of the Infant Welfare Scheme, helped, of course, by better standards of living of the population.

In this brief report upon progress made, it may be said that diphtheria has disappeared, scarlet fever is so mild as to be unimportant, tuberculosis is declining steeply and maternal deaths are becoming less.

An advance is also being made against whooping cough and the results of immunisation are most promising. This is a disease in which the mothers show most interest when prophylactic treatment against the various infections are discussed at the Infant Welfare Clinics.

Dysentery is cropping up more frequently during the summer months and so is food poisoning. We have still far to go to reach satisfactory standards in the handling and care of food. More machine handling and wrapping and more refrigeration are the most obvious and urgent necessities. It is fortunate indeed that the type of bacillary dysentery, which we encounter, is benign and that it gives only two or three days' mild illness with few fatal results, and it is lucky as well that there has been a comparative absence of paratyphoid fever.

Another pressing problem is the care of the elderly. They are demanding more and more attention from Home Nurses, Health Visitors and Home Helps as more and more of them reach ages of 65 and over.

The Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health has explained that the natural span of human life is not being extended indefinitely until everyone eventually will live to be a hundred and fifty. What is happening is that better living conditions and fewer illnesses are permitting more people to live out their lives to a natural end, which comes along somewhere around the seventy mark.

There are more neglected old people than there are neglected children nowadays, and they receive much less sympathy and publicity. The hale and hearty sixty-year-olds, who are regular attenders at the Darby and Joan Clubs and who never miss the organised seaside trips for the elderly are not the main problem. The people who cause most anxiety are the crippled, the mild dementias and the bed-ridden aged who are estranged from their families and for whom no accommodation can be found in hostels or hospitals. These persons sometimes require a continuous attention during the night and over the week-ends which it is almost impossible to provide through a Home Help Scheme organised on a rigid 44-hour-a-week basis.

A popular picture of old age consists of a serene, gentle old lady or gentleman smiling benevolently upon a ring of doting children and grandchildren. In hard reality, some elderly people have cantankerous, selfish dispositions, some wander around the house or into the street at night half clothed, have dirty habits, give abuse instead of gratitude to the people who provide their meals, and resent any attempt to alter for the better the dirt and disorder of their homes.

It is easy to say when a neglected, infirm person has a daughter or daughter-in-law with a bedroom to spare, that it is her duty to take the elderly relative into her home. Probably the only people who are really entitled to make such suggestions are those who already have elderly parents living with them. This restriction would certainly reduce the volume of criticism. But it is a hard fact that more and more sons and daughters consider the care of their elderly relatives an intolerable burden and apply to the County Council to relieve them of their responsibility by admitting the aged people into institutions, or by providing Home Helps.

We are at an early transitional stage in the development of schemes for the care of the aged and it is not reasonable to be too critical with the results so far obtained. It will be interesting to see during the next few years whether the schemes work along expected lines, and whether they fulfil the hopes of their originators.

I can only say that in the past year I have enjoyed working along with the Council and that I have admired the wide interest they have shown in Public Health matters.

J. M. WATT,
Medical Officer of Health.

MALTBY URBAN DISTRICT

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the Year 1954

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area in acres	4,788
Population (estimated mid. 1954)	13,030
Number of inhabited houses	3,520
Rateable value	£54,162
Product of penny rate	£209 7s. 8d.

EXTRACT FROM VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births.

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	110	129	239
Illegitimate	6	5	11
TOTAL	116	134	250

Crude birth rate per 1,000 population: 19·2.
Adjusted birth rate per 1,000 population: 17·3.
Comparability factor: ·90.

Stillbirths.

Total stillbirths: 5.
Rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths: 19·6.
Rate per 1,000 population: ·38.

Deaths.

Total deaths 106.
Crude death rate per 1,000 population: 8·1.
Adjusted death rate per 1,000 population: 12·1.
Comparability factor: 1·49.

Infant Deaths (under 1 year of age).

Total infant deaths 5.
Rate per 1,00 live births: 20.

Maternal Deaths.

Total recorded: Nil.

VITAL STATISTICS

Population.

The estimated mid-1954 population of 13,030 showed a further increase on the 1951 census figure and an increase of 40 on the 1953 total.

Comparability Factors.

Area comparability factors were supplied by the Registrar General in respect of births and deaths in each area. The factors for the Maltby area were:—

Births: ·90
Deaths: 1·49

The purpose of these factors is to transform the birth and death rates into figures which can be compared with those of other areas. The need for such adjustment is caused by the differences in the proportions of the sex and age components of the population.

Live Births.

After adjustment for inward and outward transfers, 250 births were allocated to the Maltby area. One hundred and thirty-six domiciliary births and 114 births occurred in hospitals or maternity homes.

Analysis of Births:—

Domiciliary	...	...	...	...	...	136
Moorgate General Hospital, Rotherham	...	...	...	...	...	63
Listerdale Maternity Home, Wickersley	...	...	...	...	...	46
Fairfield Nursing Home, Chesterfield	...	...	...	...	...	1
Rathlea Nursing Home, Worksop	...	...	...	...	...	1
St. Mary's Hospital, Leeds	...	...	...	...	...	1
Western Hospital, Doncaster	...	...	...	...	...	1
Clifton Lane Nursing Home, Rotherham	...	...	...	...	...	1

The crude birth rate was 19·2 and the adjusted rate was 17·3 per 1,000 population. Of the 250 births 11 were illegitimate.

Stillbirths.

Five stillbirths were recorded in 1954—3 occurred in hospitals and 2 occurred at home. The stillbirth rate was 19·6 per thousand total births and ·38 per thousand population.

Deaths.

After making allowance for inward and outward transfers, the Registrar General allocated 106 deaths to the area. This gave a crude rate of 8·1 per thousand population and an adjusted rate of 12·1 per thousand population.

The principal causes of death were:—

Heart disease	...	...	...	...	...	29
Cancer	...	...	...	...	...	20
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bronchitis and respiratory diseases	...	...	...	...	...	15
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	4
Accidents and suicides	...	...	...	...	...	5

Infant Deaths.

Five infants under one year of age died in the Maltby area or were allocated to your area. The infant death-rate was 20 per thousand live births.

The numbers and rates of infant deaths in Maltby over the past 20 years were as follows:—

Year	Live Births	Infant Deaths	Infant Death-rates
1934	281	16	57
1935	247	24	97
1936	251	13	52
1937	249	21	84
1938	236	11	47
1939	250	11	44
1940	215	17	79
1941	221	12	54
1942	212	18	85
1943	253	11	43
1944	319	23	72
1945	256	16	63
1946	291	22	76
1947	308	15	49
1948	321	19	58
1949	267	19	70
1950	266	11	41
1951	268	9	33
1952	272	6	22
1953	255	14	55
1954	250	5	20

The causes of infant deaths were: --

Exomphalos	...	...	...	...	...	1
Gastro-Enteritis	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pulmonary collapse	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cardiac failure	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cerebral hæmorrhage	...	...	...	...	...	1

One infant was 1 lb. 8 ozs. in weight.

Maternal Deaths.

There were no deaths of women attributable to childbirth.

Birth and Mortality Rates for 1954 for the West Riding Administrative County

	Maltby Urban District	Aggregate of U.D.'s	Aggregate of R.D.'s	Administrative County
Crude Birth ...	19.2	14.7	16.3	15.1
Adjusted Birth ...	17.3	14.8	16.4	15.3
Crude Death ...	8.1	12.7	9.9	11.9
Adjusted Death ...	12.1	12.8	11.4	12.5
Infective and Parasitic Dis. exc. tub. but inc. syphilis and other V.D.	—	0.07	0.08	0.08
Tuberculosis, Respiratory	0.15	0.18	0.12	0.16
Tuberculosis, Other	0.15	0.01	0.02	0.02
Tuberculosis, All Forms	0.31	0.19	0.14	0.18
Cancer ...	1.53	2.12	1.70	2.01
Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System	1.00	2.03	1.33	1.84
Heart and Circulatory	2.53	4.88	3.64	4.54
Respiratory Diseases	1.23	1.27	1.08	1.22
Maternal Mortality ...	—	0.80	1.10	0.89
Infant Mortality ...	20.0	28.3	27.2	28.0
Neo-Natal Mortality	16.0	18.6	17.4	18.3
Stillbirth ...	19.6	26.6	24.2	25.9

Infectious Diseases.

Analysis of infectious diseases cases notified during 1954:—
Monthly incidence of infectious diseases.

Month					Measles	Whoop- ing Cough	Scarlet Fever	Pneu- monia	Erysi- pelas	Polio- myelitis (non-par- alytic)	Dysen- tery	Totals
January	..	..	..	..	—	4	2	—	—	—	—	6
February	..	..	..	..	2	14	—	2	—	—	—	18
March	..	..	..	..	—	7	3	—	—	—	—	10
April	..	..	..	..	—	2	4	—	1	—	—	7
May	..	..	..	..	—	2	4	1	—	1	10	18
June	..	..	..	..	—	1	2	—	—	—	9	12
July	..	..	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5
August	..	..	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
September	..	..	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
October	..	..	..	..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
November	..	..	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
December	..	..	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals					2	30	16	3	1	1	27	80

Age distribution of infectious diseases cases.

Disease				0—1	1—5	5—15	AGE IN 15—25	YEARS 25—45	45—65	65 & Over	Age Unknown	Totals
Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	—	6	10	—	—	—	—	—	16
Pneumonia	..	..	..	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	3
Erysipelas	..	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Poliomylitis (Non-paralytic)	..	..	..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Dysentery	..	..	..	3	12	7	1	4	—	—	—	27
Measles	..	..	..	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Whooping Cough	..	..	..	3	17	9	—	—	—	—	1	30

Immunisation and Vaccination

	Protective	Refresher
Number of children immunised against diphtheria ...	114	10
Number of children immunised against whooping cough ...	127	—
Number of persons vaccinated	44	—

Tuberculosis.

				Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
				Males	Females	Males	Females
Cases on register at 1st January, 1954	..	..		53	30	8	5
Cases added during 1954	..	..	..	4	3	1	—
Cases removed during 1954	..	..	..	1	1	—	2
Cases on register at 31st December, 1954	..	..		56	32	9	3

The reasons for the removals from the register were as follows:—
Died: 3.
Discharged cured: 1.

Mass-Radiography.

A survey was held in Maltby in 1954 at which 1,299 people were examined and at which the following abnormalities were discovered:—

Active Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	3
Inactive Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	4
Non-Tuberculous abnormalities	...	...	...	...	...	30

Analysis of non-tuberculous abnormalities

Chronic Bronchitis and Emphysema	...	...	...	...	2
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	1
Bronchiectasis	...	...	...	...	1
Pulmonary fibrosis	...	...	...	...	1
Pneumoconiosis	...	...	...	...	17
Pleural thickening	...	...	...	...	1
Intrathecal growth (new)	...	...	...	...	3
Cardiovascular lesions, congenital	...	...	...	...	1
Cardiovascular lesions, acquired	...	...	...	...	3
Enquiries not completed	...	...	...	...	2

B.C.G. Vaccination.

B.C.G. vaccination of tuberculosis contacts was carried out at the Chest Clinic, but facilities were made available for the vaccination of school children of 13 years of age by the West Riding County Council towards the end of the year.

Re-Housing of Tuberculous Cases.

Regular meetings were held at Oakwood Hall Sanatorium to consider cases requiring re-housing. The meetings were attended by the Chest Physician, Health Visitor, Sanitary Inspector, Housing Manager and myself and, as a result of these deliberations and with the most helpful co-operation of the Housing Committee, 6 cases were re-housed during 1954.

National Assistance Act, 1948.

Section 47—Removal of cases to a place of safety.

No cases were dealt with under this section.

Section 50—Burial of the dead.

When it is apparent that proper arrangements are not being made, the local authority is empowered to arrange burial.

No cases were dealt with.

SENIOR SANITARY INSPECTOR'S ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1954

Nuisance Inspections.

Total number of inspections made for nuisances only	...	...	...	...	...	126
Informal notices served for abatement of nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	84
Informal notices complied with	...	...	...	...	...	84
Statutory notices served for abatement of nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	—
Statutory notices complied with	...	...	...	...	...	—
Number of summonses or other legal proceedings	—

Sanitary Inspections and Visits.

Total number during the year	598
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(Note:—These exclude inspections for nuisances; housing inspections; visits under the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations; Shops Acts; sec. 14 of Food and Drugs Act, 1938; and Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.)

Drainage and Sewerage.

Of the 3,520 dwellings in the district, there still remain 67 which are not yet connected to a public or private sewer; but 32 of these are provided with water-closet accommodation and drain into septic tanks, cesspools or small disposal plants.

Closet Accommodation.

Number of dwellinghouses having one W.C.	...	...	...	...	...	2,931
Number of dwellinghouses having more than one W.C.	...	...	...	...	...	557
Number of water-closets constructed for new houses	...	...	...	...	...	81
Number of additional water-closets provided for old property	...	...	...	...	...	2
Percentage of closets on the water-carriage system	...	...	...	...	...	98.9

	Water Closets	Pail Closets	Chemical Closets	Total
Dwellinghouses	4,050	33	2	4,085
Factories	204	-	8	212
Shops	61	-	-	61
Hotels and public houses	45	-	-	45
Business premises	28	-	-	28
Public conveniences	5	-	3	8
Schools	191	-	-	191
Other premises	151	3	-	154
Totals	4,735	36	13	4,784

Public Cleansing.

Although this aspect of the Department's Work is the subject of a special report for submission at a later date, a few brief comments are included here.

Apart from temporary lapses in routine during holiday periods and extremely inclement weather (with consequent 'overspills'), it was possible to maintain a weekly collection—and twice weekly for schools and certain business premises. The year's work was done with the operation of the 16/18 c. yard fore-and-aft tipping freighter (full time) and the 10 c. yard side loader (approximately 3 days per week). However, with the continued expansion of the township's housing estates, it will be necessary during 1955 to increase the weekly total of both vehicle and man-hours.

Fortunately there was some easement of the labour problem; but the available manpower was not always wholly adequate at times when it was necessary to supplement normal crews at times of annual holiday, sickness or absence. The shortage of suitable labour seemed due to two factors. Firstly, the offer of more attractive and lucrative conditions in local industry. Secondly, there was the stigma which has always been attached to refuse collection work. It has always been looked upon by some people as not the choicest of occupations. Yet, in view of the fact that public cleansing is such a vital service to the community, I consider that it merits a much higher opinion. The refuse collector plays his part in the public life of the township, and what his position lacks in dignity it gains in necessity and importance, and he has the right to feel that his efforts help to safeguard the public health of his fellow citizens.

With the extensive installation in the township of modern combination ranges and ‘all-night burning’ grates, there was some reduction in the clinker and cinder content of the refuse. However, this reduction seemed to have been more than balanced by the high incidence in domestic refuse of combustible and/or salvageable matter which could well have been destroyed by burning in the home or garden, or kept separate as salvage, and not included in the dustbin’s contents. Apart from the fact that much of this matter could not be extracted at the tip and thus encouraged the spread of tip fires, it took up valuable bin-space; and its inclusion often caused overspill of ashes for which the bin was really intended.

During the year, tipping was finished at Coronation Park, and operations re-commenced at the Hamilton Road site. Apart from a not too serious dust nuisance and isolated cases of combustion, I consider that tipping at Coronation Park was well maintained; and, notwithstanding pre-supposition by various individuals regarding rodent and insect infestation, I am pleased to say that these fears were groundless.

Water Supply.

The sources of supply were (a) reservoir belonging to Sheffield Corporation, and (b) bore-hole at Austerfield belonging to Doncaster and Tickhill Joint Water Board.

Total number of dwellinghouses in the district	...	...	...	...	...	3,520
Number of dwellinghouses on public supply	...	...	...	...	...	3,511
Number of dwellinghouses not on public supply	...	...	...	...	...	9
Samples taken—bacteriological—satisfactory	...	...	...	...	...	10
Samples taken—bacteriological—unsatisfactory	...	...	...	...	...	2
Samples taken—chemical—satisfactory	...	...	...	...	...	4
Samples taken—chemical—unsatisfactory	...	...	...	...	...	-
Samples taken—plumbo-solvency—satisfactory	...	...	...	...	...	2
Samples taken—plumbo-solvency—unsatisfactory	...	...	...	...	...	-

Given below are details of the Public Analyst’s report upon the 4 samples of water taken for chemical examination:—

Physical Characters.

						Sheffield		Doncaster	
						(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)
Suspended matter	...	...	...	...	...	None	None	None	None
Appearance of column 2 ft. long	...	...	...	...	...	Clear	Clear	Clear	Clear
						Faintly Yellow	Slightly Yellow	Colourless	
Taste	...	...	...	...	...	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal
Odour	...	...	...	...	...	None	None	None	None

Chemical Examination.

						Parts per million			
Total solids dried at 180°C	...	...	...	...	...	76·0	120·0	200·0	210·0
Chlorides in terms of Chlorine	...	...	...	...	...	10·5	10·0	18·0	17·0
Equivalent to Sodium Chloride	...	...	...	...	...	17·3	16·5	29·7	28·0
Nitrites	...	...	...	...	...	None	None	None	None
Nitrates as Nitrogen	...	...	...	...	...	0·63	0·75	4·0	4·5
Poisonous metals (Lead, etc.)	...	...	...	...	...	None	None	None	None
Total Hardness	...	...	...	...	...	35·0	46·0	158·0	165·0
Temporary Hardness	...	...	...	...	...	15·0	28·0	138·0	132·0
Permanent Hardness	...	...	...	...	...	20·0	18·0	20·0	33·0
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hrs at 80°F	...	...	...	...	...	0·82	1·26	0·40	0·11
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	...	...	...	...	...	0·008	0·002	0·008	0·002
Albuminoid Nitrogen	...	...	...	...	...	0·032	0·056	0·016	0·016
Free Chlorine	...	...	...	...	...	None	None	None	None
pH Value	...	...	...	...	...	7·1	7·0	7·6	7·5

From the above it will be noted that two samples taken for bacteriological examination were unsatisfactory. These samples were taken during the water crisis in October from a storage tank supply; and use of the water was immediately stopped until suitable remedial measures were taken by the Water Engineer and myself. During the water crisis the main work of the Department, apart from assisting in distribution of drinking water, was concentrated on the organisation of supplies of treated stream-water for flushing of W.C.’s and general domestic sanitation.

Milk Supply.

Samples taken for analysis under Food and Drugs Act ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Samples found to be adulterated ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-
Number of prosecutions ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-
Samples of ordinary milk taken for:—								
(a) Methylene Blue Test ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-
(b) Presence of tuberculosis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-
Number of milk retailers registered ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Number of dairies registered ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3

The Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949.

Number of licences in force for:—

							Dealers	Supplementary
(a) Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	4
(b) Pasteurised ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	5
(c) Sterilised ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	4

Samples obtained of:—

							Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
(a) Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	-
(b) Pasteurised ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1
(c) Sterilised ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	-

Number of inspections made at premises of licensees ... 77

The Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949.

Number of licences in force for:—

							Dealers	Supplementary
(a) Tuberculin Tested ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	4
(b) Accredited ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	-

Samples obtained of:—

							Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
(a) Tuberculin Tested	-	-
(b) Accredited	-	-

Number of inspections made at premises of licensees ... 24

Ice Cream.

Premises registered under Sec. 14, Food and Drugs Act, 1938, for:—

(a) Storage and sale of ice cream ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
(b) Manufacture of ice cream ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-
(c) Manufacture and sale of ice cream ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-

Inspections made of such premises ... 95

Samples taken for bacteriological examination—Grade 1 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
„ „ „ „ „ „ 2 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
„ „ „ „ „ „ 3 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-
„ „ „ „ „ „ 4 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-

Iced Lollipops.

Samples taken for bacteriological examination—satisfactory ...	...	...	...	...	...	6
„ „ „ „ „ „ unsatisfactory ...	...	...	...	...	...	-

Meat and Food Inspection.

Numbers of surrenders of unsound meat ...	...	...	...	...	...	-
Number of surrenders of unsound food ...	...	...	...	...	...	20
8 cwts. 2 qtrs. 8 lbs. 9¾ ozs. foodstuffs were surrendered and destroyed.						

Food Premises.

Number of bakehouses in district	3
Underground bakehouses	1 (partly)
Inspections made of bakehouses	69

Premises registered under Sec. 14, Food and Drugs Act, 1938, for:—

(a) Preparation or manufacture of sausages, preserved meat, etc.	12
(b) Preparation or manufacture of fried fish and chipped potatoes	8

Number of industrial canteens	6
„ „ school canteens	7
„ „ cafes	1
„ „ visits to food preparing premises	306

Number of grocers' shops and visits made	12	118
„ „ grocer/greengrocers' shops and visits made	21	178
„ „ greengrocers' shops and visits made	6	34
„ „ wet fish shops and visits made	2	47
„ „ butchers' shops and visits made	12	94
„ „ confectionery shops and visits made	1	9
Total number of food shops and visits thereto	54	480

Food Hygiene.

During the year the Department gave constant attention to all types of premises and vehicles used for the manufacture, storage or sale of food, to ensure that the relevant sections of the Food and Drugs Acts and Byelaws made thereunder were observed. Much valuable work in this field was done through personal and informal action, rather than on formal lines; and despite improvements already made, there remained much to be done in the future. Nevertheless, progress continued to be made, and most food traders realised that food hygiene was a most important part of their 'stock in trade.'

However much improvement is made by the trader to bring the highest possible standard of hygiene into his business, there is still the need for greater co-operation by the public in maintaining that standard. Use of soiled shopping bags, lack of care in storing foodstuffs properly in the home, etc., may often bring about deterioration of products which the trader has been at great pains to keep clean, fresh and wholesome by the best possible hygienic means. Therefore, the best results will only be achieved by the closest co-operation between the public health officers, the foodtraders and handlers, and the general public. Teamwork is the basis of public health work and is especially important in this most important sphere.

Slaughterhouses.

Number of private slaughterhouses licensed	2
Inspections made of such slaughterhouses	25

Of the 4 private slaughterhouses in the area, it was only deemed necessary to license 2. Certain improvement works were carried out at these premises before licences were granted; but, apart from a number of private pig killings, they were not used during the year for regular slaughtering.

Shops Act, 1950—Sections 38 and 71.

Number of visits made under the above Act	238
Unsatisfactory conditions found	6
Unsatisfactory conditions remedied	6

Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948.

Factories where Secs. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 were enforced by L.A.	3
Inspections made of same	14
Other factories in which Sec. 7 is enforced by L.A.	19
Inspections made of same	73

Defects—	Found	Remedied
(a) Want of cleanliness	2	2
(b) Insufficient sanitary conveniences	1	1
(c) Unsuitable or defective sanitary conveniences	6	6

Tents, Vans and Sheds.

Number in district—permanent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Number in district—itinerant	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54
Visits of inspection to the above	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	116

The number of itinerant van dwellers appeared to be declining. This was no doubt due to the effect of the close liaison existing between the Department and the local police.

Rodent Control.

Properties inspected (i.e., complaint, survey or otherwise)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	714
Infestations dealt with	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
Properties involved in the above infestations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42

West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951.

Number of registered Hawkers of Food	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
Number of registered storage premises for Hawkers of Food	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Number of visits paid to such premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46
Number of registered hairdressers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Number of visits paid to hairdressing establishments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53

Pet Animals Act, 1951.

Only one application was received and granted for the renewal of a licence to keep a pet shop.

Atmospheric Pollution.

Recordings were continued on the smoke filter apparatus in the office and the tabulated monthly readings therefrom were forwarded through the County Medical Officer to the Department of Industrial and Scientific Research.

Housing Statistics.

Number of dwellinghouses in the district	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,520
Number of back-to-back houses included in the above	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-

Inspection of dwellinghouses during the year.

Number inspected for housing defects (under Housing and P.H. Acts)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	144
Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	326
Number inspected and recorded under Housing Consolidated Regulations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-
Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-
Number considered to be unfit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-
Number found not to be in all respects fit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*87

* included 5 under Housing Act where no informal notices served.

Remedy of Defects during year without service of Formal Notice.

Number of defective houses rendered fit after informal action	*81
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* included 8 outstanding from 1953.

Action under Statutory Powers during the year.

Houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Houses rendered fit after service of formal notice:—									
(a) by owners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
(b) by Local Authority	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-

Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

Dwellinghouses in respect which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notice:—									
(a) by owners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
(b) by Local Authority	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-

Proceedings under Secs. 11 and 13 of Housing Act, 1936.

Representations, etc., made in respect of dwellinghouses unfit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-
Dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-
Dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-

Number of New Houses provided during the year.

By Local Authority—permanent type	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70
By Private Enterprise—permanent type	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
By Coal Industry Housing Association—permanent type	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
<i>Total number of Council Houses in Maltby</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,464

Applications for Council Houses.

Number of applications on register at end of 1954	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	650
Number of applicants who are tenants:—								
(a) Pensioners	...	...	...	25				
(b) Widows	...	...	...	21				
(c) Others	...	...	...	240	...	...	...	286
Number who are sub-tenants:—								
(a) Miners	...	...	...	57				
(b) Non-Miners	282				
(c) Pensioners	3				
(d) Widows	12	364

<i>Housing Act, 1949—Improvement Grants</i>	2
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Both the improvements consisted of conversion of a small bedroom into a bathroom and the installation of a hot water system.

N.C.B. Property—Improvements, etc.

There was a continuance of improvement work to N.C.B. houses during the year. The under-mentioned items have, of course, been supplemented by normal maintenance repairs which include pointing, painting, etc.

In the undermentioned table the code letters refer to:—

- ‘A’ provision of a combination range and hot water service.
- ‘B’ provision of a hot water service.
- ‘C’ provision of a combination range.
- ‘D’ provision of electricity.

			‘A’	‘B’	‘C’	‘D’
Adelaide Street	...	...	-	-	3	-
Albert Street	...	...	-	-	10	-
Bedford Street	...	...	-	-	3	-
Burns Road	...	...	19	-	6	1
Byron Road	...	...	8	-	34	-
Carlyle Road	...	...	14	-	3	1
Cavendish Place	...	...	10	-	1	12
Clarence Place	...	...	-	-	1	34
Coleridge Road	...	...	2	1	6	-
Devonshire Road	...	...	-	2	1	83
Duke Avenue	...	...	-	-	7	-
Grange Lane	...	...	-	-	2	1
Haslam Place	...	...	-	-	12	-
High Street	...	...	-	-	13	-
Millindale	...	...	-	-	12	-
Morrell Street	...	...	-	-	24	-
Muglet Lane	...	...	-	-	6	-
Norfolk Place	...	...	-	-	14	-
Portland Place	...	...	-	-	-	39
Russell Place	...	...	-	-	2	28
Salisbury Road	...	...	5	-	-	39
Scarborough Crescent	...	...	-	-	3	-
Southey Road	...	...	-	-	1	-
Southey Crescent	...	...	-	-	22	1
Totals for 1954	...	...	58	3	186	239
Totals for 1951-1953	...	...	50	-	219	248

The above schedule is exclusive of improvements which were carried out by certain tenants at their own expense.

Local Authority Property.

I was advised by the Council's Housing Manager that up to the end of the year 121 new combination ranges were installed in pre-war Council houses. The whole scheme covered some 547 houses and was expected to be completed by mid-summer 1955.

This work, together with that carried out on N.C.B. houses, showed a very progressive outlook and it was hoped that it would act as a spur to other property owners in the township.

Lack of Amenities in Dwelling Houses.

Having commented upon improvement work carried out, I feel that I ought to conclude my report by giving a summary of houses (i.e., rented ones, and exclusive of Council properties and those in the rural part of the area) still without certain amenities such as electricity, hot water service, modern combination ranges or baths. The figures quoted are the result of a survey carried out in January, 1955, but relate to the position as at 31st December, 1954.

		Houses	Electric	Hot Water	Bath	Mod. Range
N.C.B. Freehold	...	603	47	13	-	43
N.C.B. Leasehold	...	490	382	129	-	457
Others	...	424	195	178	136	325
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals	...	1517	567	320	136	825
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

School Health Service.

Medical Inspections.

Number of pupils who were medically examined during 1954:—

Infants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	173
Juniors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	445
Seniors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	918

Number of children examined at special inspections 243

Specialist Clinics.

Ophthalmic Clinic.

Two hundred and twenty-two children had their eyes examined by Dr. Fischer during 1954 at the Ophthalmic Clinics held at the Child Welfare Centre, Walters Road.

Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic.

Twenty-five children were examined for ear, nose and throat defects at the Rotherham Hospital, Doncaster Gate. Eleven sessions were held during the year. Twenty-one children were referred for operative treatment and 13 actually had operations in 1954.

Orthopædic Clinic.

The Orthopædic Clinic held at the Child Welfare Centre, Rawmarsh, was attended by 19 children who required examination. This clinic was held 8 times during the year. One child was operated upon and 1 obtained a surgical appliance.

Child Guidance Clinic.

One child attended the Child Guidance Clinic at Rawmarsh.

Pædiatric Clinic.

Eleven Pædiatric sessions were held at the Maltby Clinic during the year. Thirty-five children attended for examination.

Speech Therapy.

Fifty-five children were treated during the the year. These included 17 cases of stammer and 33 cases with other speech defects. Twenty-eight children were discharged, after treatment, with normal speech. Two cases were found to be unsuitable for speech training and 3 cases ceased attendance at the clinic after leaving school.

Children's Convalescent Home, Filey.

Three children from Maltby were admitted to the Rotherham and District Children's Convalescent Home at Filey during the year.

Maternity and Midwifery Service.

Domiciliary Births.

One hundred and thirty-six births were attended by the Domiciliary Midwives. This represents 54% of the live births allocated to your area.

Gas and Air Analgesia.

Gas and Air was administered to 23 cases whilst 91 cases received Pethidine.

Medical Aids.

Requests were sent to the General Practitioners for medical aid at, or in connection with, confinements on 22 occasions, as follows:—

Pregnancy	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Labour	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Lying-in	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
The Child	...	...	...	...	...	...	4

Dental Treatment of Expectant and Nursing Mothers.

During the year 61 expectant and nursing mothers were referred for dental treatment under the County Scheme. Thirty-four were referred from the ante-natal clinic and 27 were referred from family doctors.

Forty-five cases had their treatment completed by private dentists and one by the County Dentist. Twenty-two cases were still under treatment on the 31st December.

Ante-natal Clinic.

One hundred and one expectant mothers made 806 attendances at the Maltby Ante-natal Clinic, Walters Road, during the year.

Child Welfare.

Care of Premature Babies.

Three Sorrento cots were maintained at the Maltby Ambulance Depot for issue at the request of a doctor or midwife.

Health Visiting.

The Maltby Health Visitors made 1,426 visits to children under five years of age.

Infant Welfare Clinic.

Two hundred and ninety-two children made 2,676 attendances at the Infant Welfare Clinic during 1954. One hundred and eighty-six children under one year of age made 2,195 of these attendances.

Care and After-Care.

Tuberculosis—Extra Nourishment.

Number of cases receiving extra nourishment at beginning of 1954	...	...	...	11
Number of cases granted extra nourishment during 1954	...	...	...	5
Number of grants discontinued	...	...	...	4
Number of cases receiving extra nourishment on 31st December, 1954	...	...	...	12

Tuberculosis—Domiciliary Visiting.

The Health Visitor, specially detailed for tuberculosis visiting, made 1,814 visits in the divisional area during 1954. These visits were made to ensure adequate follow-up after notification, the need for extra milk or other necessities and to ensure the attendance of all contacts for examination.

Tuberculosis Care and After-Care Committee.

This Rotherham Area Committee, on which the West Riding County Council was represented, met at intervals to deal with applications for assistance, etc.

Suitable cases were also given employment for limited periods on the car parks in Rotherham.

Chest Clinic.

The Chest Clinic was held daily at Chatham Street, Rotherham. Cases were seen by appointment.

Home Nursing.

During 1954 the Home Nurses employed in the Divisional area attended 2,740 cases and made 55,854 visits.

In addition to their normal nursing duties they also supervised the issue, and subsequent return, of nursing equipment for use in the patients' own homes. Larger items of equipment, such as wheelchairs, etc., were stored at the Divisional Office whilst smaller items were kept by the Home Nurses themselves. More patients are taking advantage of these facilities each year.

Analysis of cases and visits:—

									<i>Cases</i>	<i>Visits</i>
Medical	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,036	43,349
Surgical	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	666	11,491
Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	34
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	809
Maternal Complications	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	171
									<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,740	55,854
									<hr/>	<hr/>

Patients included in above who were 65 and over on first visit during year

...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	745	27,078
Children under 5 included in above	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	253	1,839
Patients who have had more than 24 visits during year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	158	9,908

Ambulance Service.

The ambulance service controlled by the Maltby Depot also covers the Rotherham Rural District and Kiveton Park Rural District.

During 1954 the ambulances based in Maltby conveyed the following cases:—

(a) General Hospitals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,076
(b) Maternity Homes and Hospitals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
(c) Infant Welfare	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,105

Mental Health Service.

Twenty-one new cases were reported during 1954 in the Division. These cases are analysed as follows:—

									<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
Reported by Education Authority:—										
While at school	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	6
On leaving school	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
Reported by Police or Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	1
									<hr/>	<hr/>
									11	10

All were placed under statutory supervision.

Analysis of total cases on record.

					Under 16		Over 16		Total
					Males	Females	Males	Females	
Statutory Supervision	...	...	...	27	21	56	48	152
Placed under Guardianship	...	...	...	-	-	-	2	2
Placed under Voluntary Superivsion	...	...	...	-	-	7	18	25
On Licence	...	...	...	-	-	1	2	3

Classification of Cases.

					Under 16		Over 16		Total
					Males	Females	Males	Females	
Cases in urgent need of hospital care as at 31.12.54:—									
Cot and chair cases ...	...	...	...	...	-	3	-	2	5
Ambulant low grade cases ...	...	...	...	...	4	-	-	-	4
									9
Cases not in urgent need of hospital care as at 31.12.54:—									
Cot and chair cases ...	...	...	...	...	1	2	-	-	3
Ambulant low grade cases ...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	-	5
Medium grade ...	...	...	...	...	-	-	1	2	3
									11
Cases suitable for:—									
Occupation Centre ...	...	...	...	...	22	15	9	15	61
Industrial Centre ...	...	...	...	...	-	-	2	-	2
Home Training ...	...	...	...	...	-	-	-	2	2
Totals					22	15	11	17	65

Cases included in previous paragraph who were receiving training on 31.12.54:—

					Under 16		Over 16		Total
					Males	Females	Males	Females	
At Group Training Classes	...	...	...	...	15	8	5	10	38

Patients in employment or adequately occupied at home on 31.12.54:—

		In Employment				Adequately Occupied at Home				Total
		Under 16		Over 16		Under 16		Over 16		
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
Statutory Supervision : -										
Full-time	2	-	24	5	-	-	5	22	58	
Part-time	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	4	
Guardian ship : -										
Full-time	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	
Part-time	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Voluntary Supervision : -										
Full-time	-	-	7	2	-	-	-	16	25	
Part-time	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Totals	2	-	35	7	-	-	5	40	89	

Group Training Classes.

Classes were held in several centres in the Divisional area. The following attendances were made at the Group Training Class held at the Maltby Child Welfare Centre during 1954.

		Under 16		Over 16		Total
		Males	Females	Males	Females	
		119	51	179	249	598

Home Help Service.

Number of Domestic Helps employed in the Division at 31.12.54 59

Cases provided with domestic help in Maltby during 1954:—

										No. of Cases
Maternity (including expectant mothers)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Chronic sick	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48
Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
										—
Total cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72
										—

Two Assistant Health Visitors were employed solely on the supervision of Home Helps—one on a full-time basis and one on a part-time basis. During the year they made 5,797 visits in the Divisional area.

Care of the Unmarried Mother and her Child.

Nine Maltby cases were dealt with under this section. Two mothers were admitted to Moral Welfare Homes. Six mothers kept their babies and three babies were adopted.

CLINICS HELD AT THE NURSERY HUT, WALTERS ROAD, MALTBY:—

Clinic	Day and Time				Doctor Attending
Infant Welfare Clinic	Mondays 2 — 4-30 p.m.				M. J. Hallinan
Ante-natal Clinic	Wednesdays 9-30 a.m. — 12-30 p.m. and 2 — 4 p.m.				M. J. Hallinan
School Clinic	Tuesdays and Fridays 9 a.m. — 12 noon				Dr. Gorrie attends first Monday of each month from 9-30 a.m. to 12-30 p.m.
Group Training Class	Tuesday, Thursday and Friday afternoons				Miss P. M. Richards

MIDWIVES—Maltby Area.

NAME AND ADDRESS										Telephone Number	
MOZLEY, Mrs. E.											
4 Rosston Road, Maltby	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Maltby	78
WILLIAMS, Mrs. S. J. G.											
14 Beech Road, Maltby	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Maltby	115

HOME NURSES—Maltby Area.

BRYDONE, Mrs. H.											
245 Rotherham Road, Maltby	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Maltby	105
HUNT, Mrs. J.											
30, Norwood Avenue, Maltby	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Maltby	178
ROEBUCK, Mrs. E.											
62 Braithwell Road, Maltby	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Maltby	302

HEALTH VISITORS—Maltby Area.

ELLIS, Mrs. E.	...	...	...	...	...	3 Addison Road, Maltby.
TAYLOR, Mrs. D.	...	...	...	...	...	161 Highfield Park, Maltby.
(Part-time Assistant Health Visitor and School Nurse)						

